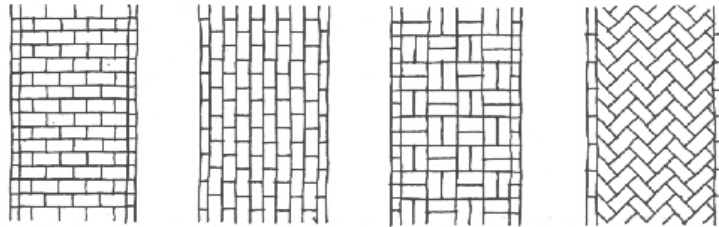


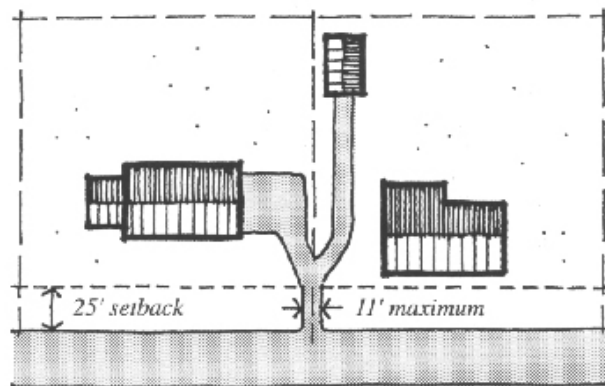
APPENDIX 1 ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS

1. Walkways



Sample paving patterns for brick walks

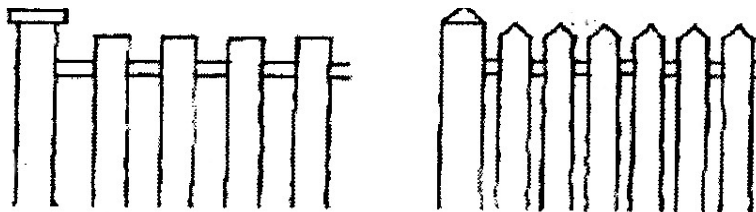
2. Residential Driveways



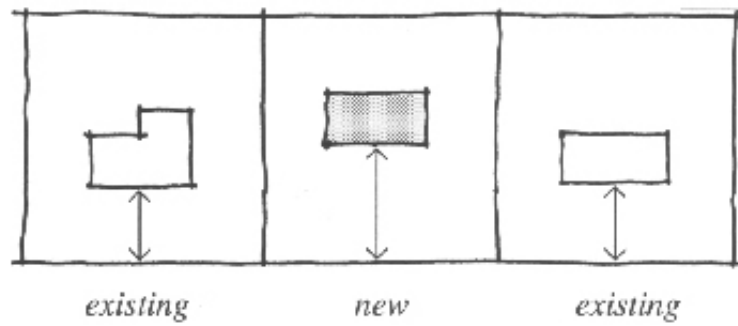
Shared driveways help reduce the visual impact of paving and curb cuts.

3. Fences

Fences should be simple in overall design, painted white, between 36"- 48" in height, and have appropriately sized and spaced pickets with a simple, geometric profile. Pedestrian entry gates should be of the same material, color, and general design as the fence.



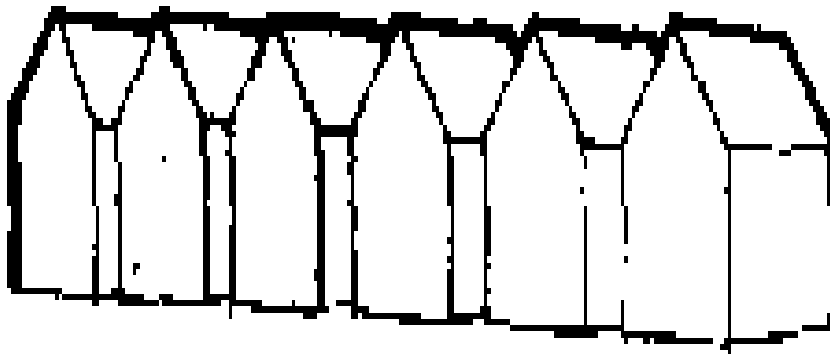
4. Setbacks



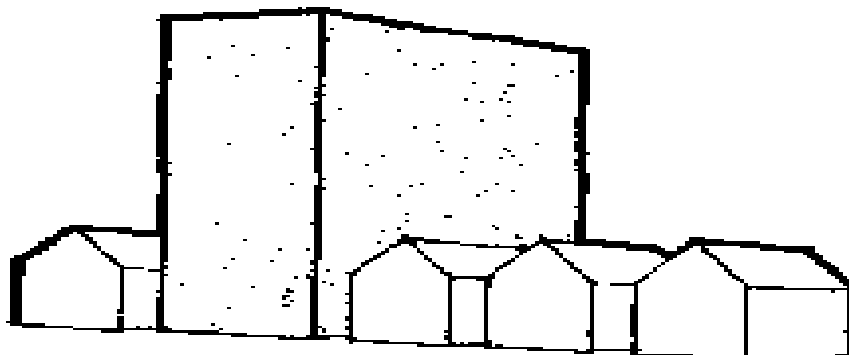
Giving new construction a greater setback than adjacent historic buildings makes its streetscape presence less dominant

5. Building Height

This....

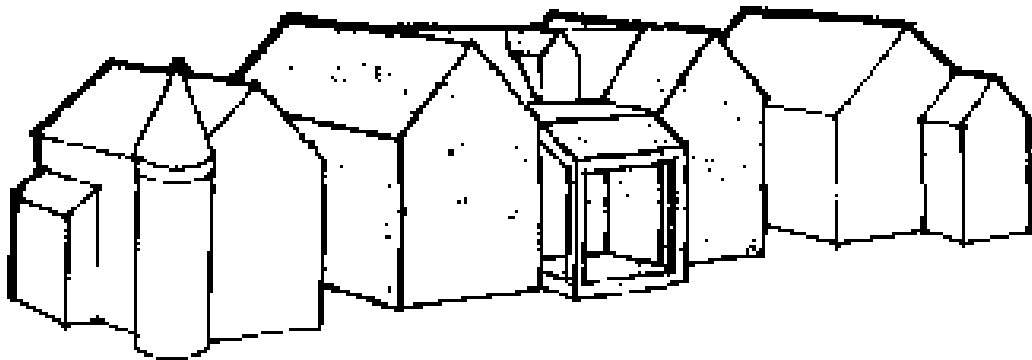


Not this....

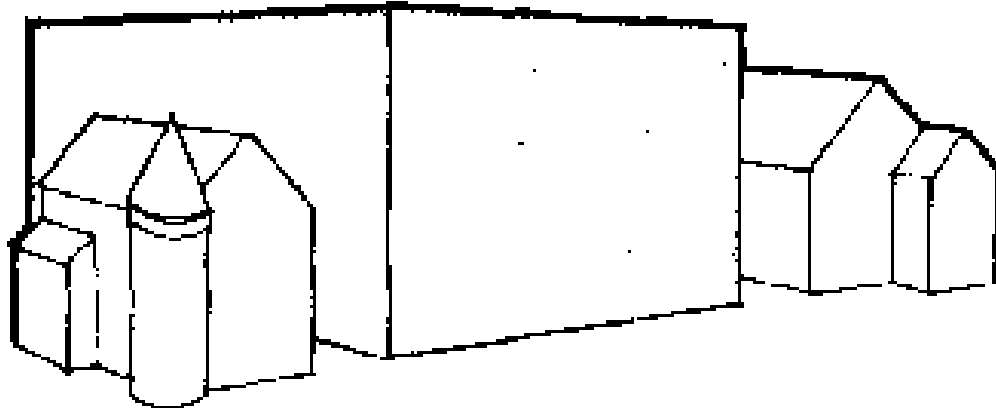


6. Scale

This....

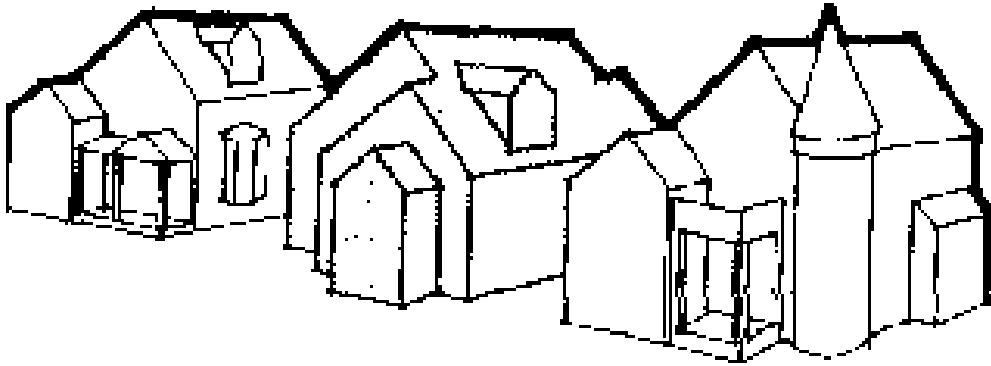


Not this....

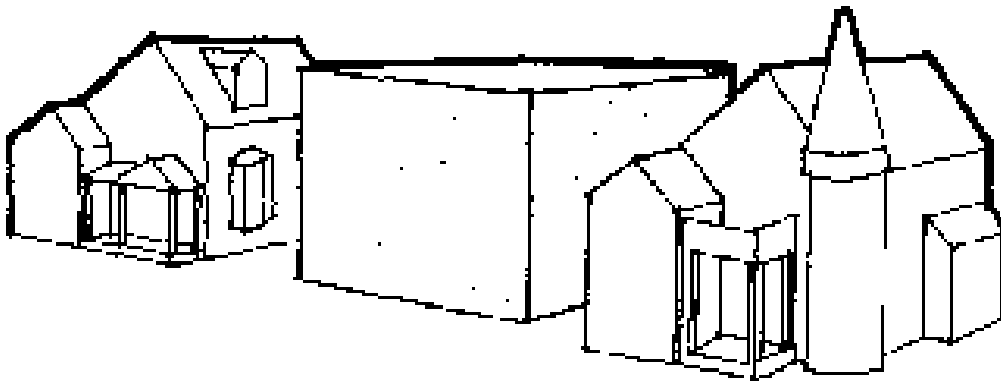


7. Massing

This....

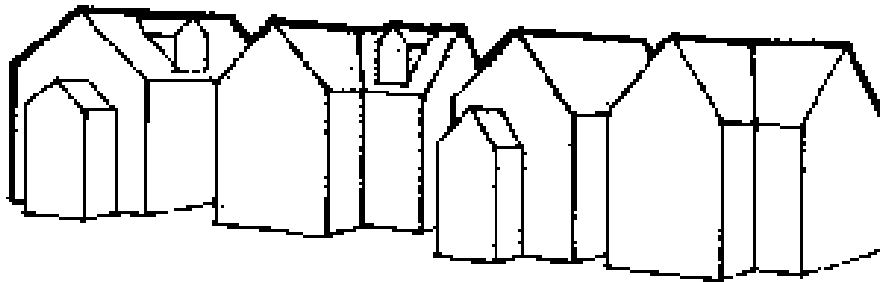


Not this...

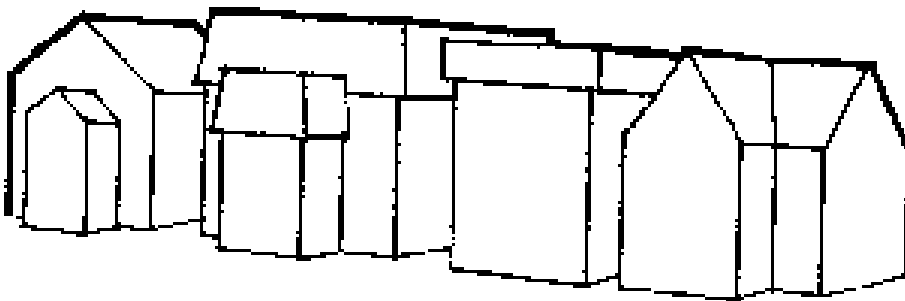


8. Roof Form

This....



Not this...



9. Façade Arrangement

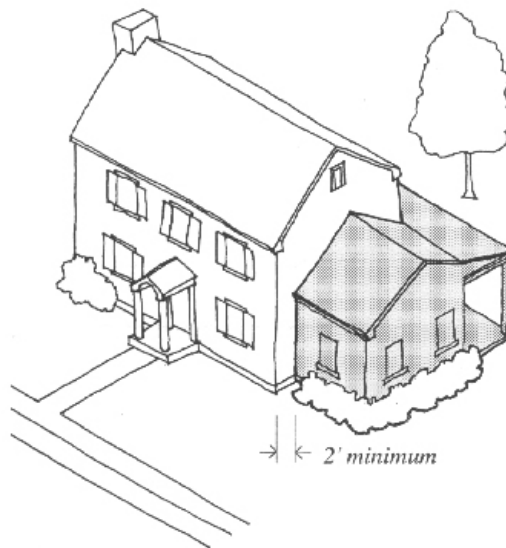
This....



Not this....

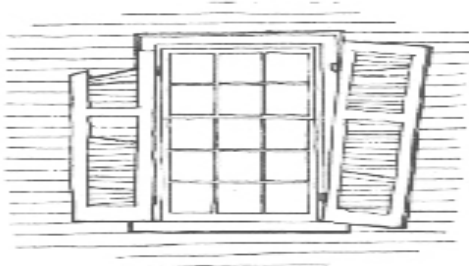


10. Location of Additions

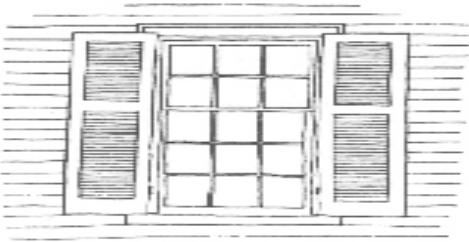


Keep the size and scale of an addition subordinate to the main building, but adopt a compatible roof form.

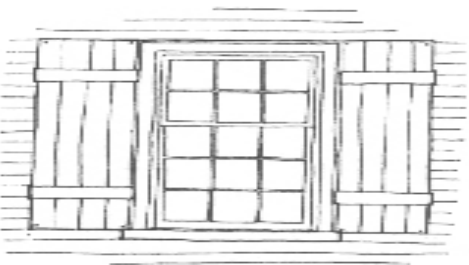
11. Repair / Replacement



*When replacing a
deteriorated feature ...*

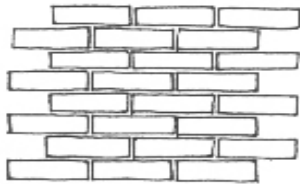


Replace it in kind ...

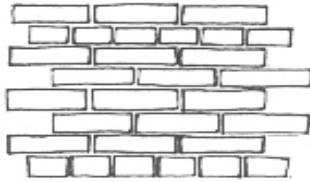


Not with a new design.

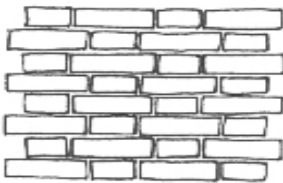
12. Brickwork



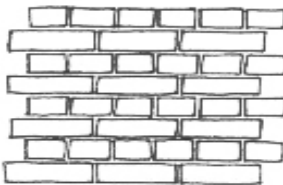
Common bond



American bond

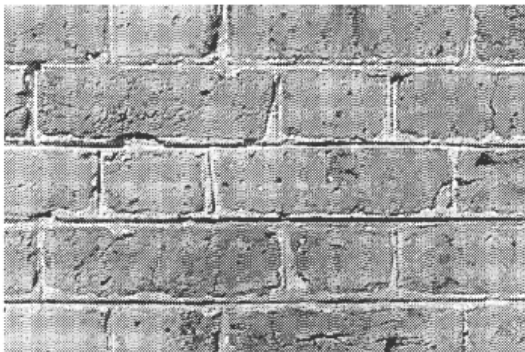


Flemish bond



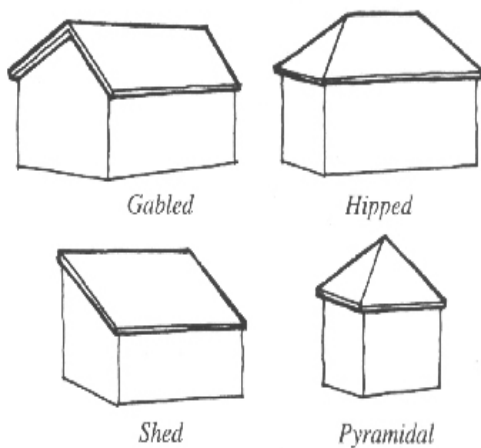
English bond

Brick walls laid in common or American bond are appropriate for new construction; Flemish and English bond help identify buildings with historic brickwork.



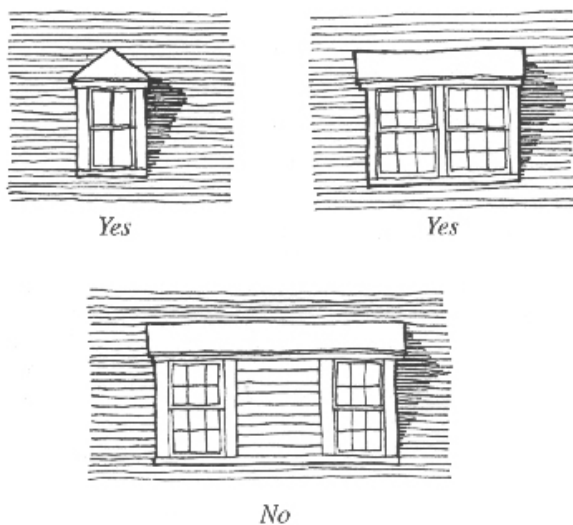
Grapevine mortar joints

13. Roof Styles



Gabled or hipped roofs are appropriate for most new construction; shed or pyramidal roofs should be reserved for outbuildings.

14. Windows



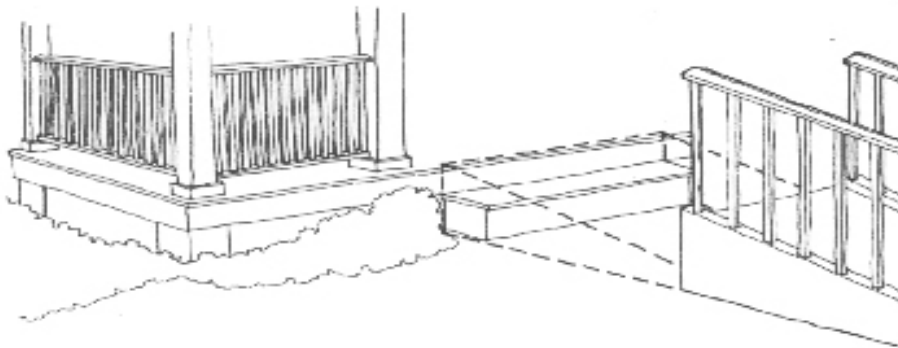
A dormer should be only as wide as the window it contains.

15. Porches



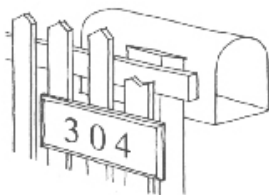
A small entry porch, left is preferable to the larger porch, right, so that new construction will not compete with Yorktown's historic architecture.

16. Temporary Alterations



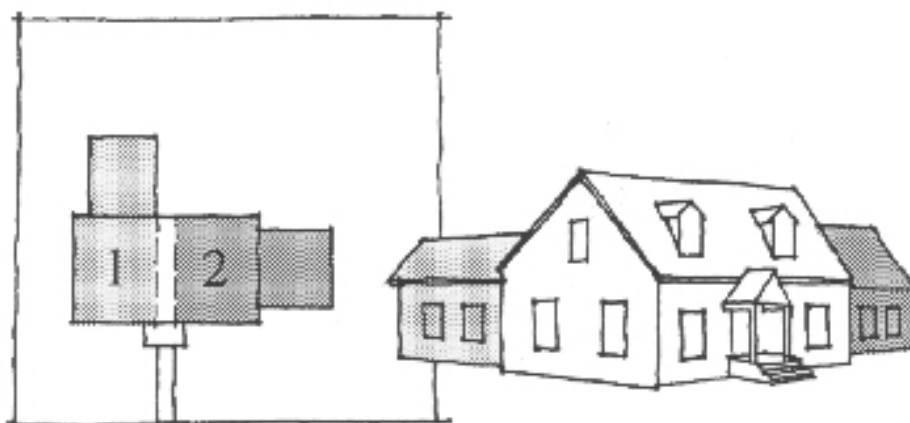
When possible, make ramps removable so that a building can be returned to its earlier appearance when the ramp is no longer necessary

17. Street Addresses



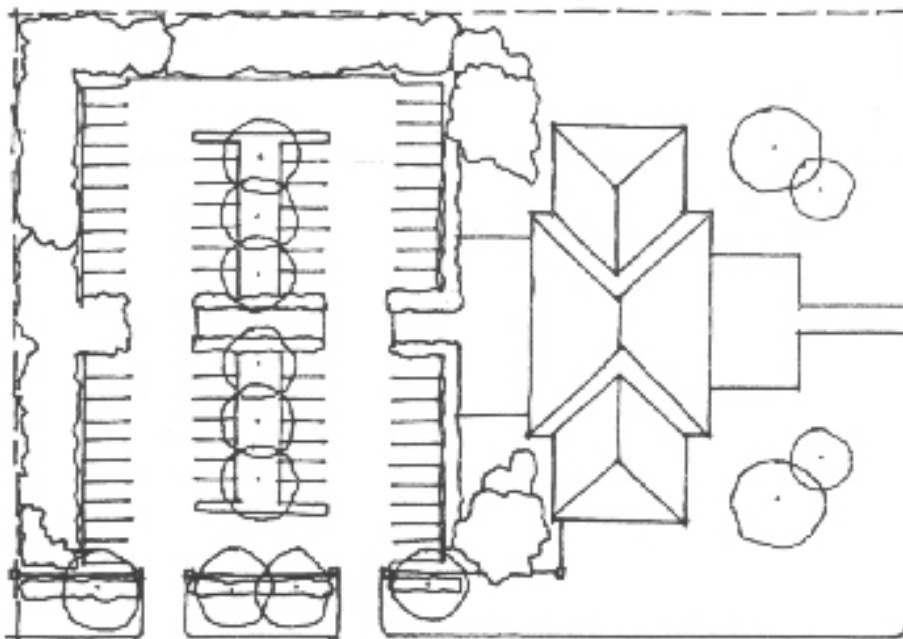
Street numbers may be applied to a small signboard located on a picket fence. Locating the mailbox behind the fence helps reduce visual clutter.

18. Multi-family structures



Accommodating increased square footage through one or more subordinate, attached wings can make the massing of a multifamily dwelling more compatible with that of its historic neighbors.

19. Parking areas



Walls and vegetation help reduce the visual impact of parking for civic and institutional buildings. Creating several smaller parking areas—defined by walks and plant materials—enhances the appearance of the parking lot.

20. Signs





Alternative locations for commercial signs on residential buildings

- 1 hanging sign at porch lintel
- 2 wall sign
- 3 hanging sign at porch column



Hanging signs should have a clearance of at least 7'-6\"/>

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY

Baluster. One of a series of short vertical members that supports a handrail.

Bonding pattern. An overlapping arrangement of masonry or brickwork in a wall. Common bonding patterns are: American bond, Common or Running bond, English bond, and Flemish bond.

Casement. A window having one or two sash(es), hinged at the side, which open by swinging inward or outward.

Clapboarding. A type of wood siding, thicker along the lower edge than along the upper edge.

Column. A round vertical support consisting of a base, shaft and capital.

Contributing resource (Yorktown). Architecture that dates between 1865 and 1945.

Corbelling. A projection of one or more courses of masonry, each stepped progressively farther forward with height, used to support a load or for decorative effect.

Cornerboard. A board used as trim on the outside corner of a wood-frame structure and against which the ends of the siding are fitted.

Cornice. Decorated trim-work placed along the top of a wall.

Cupola. A small dome on a circular or polygonal base that caps a roof or turret.

Dependency. A subsidiary building near or adjoining a principal structure.

Dormer. A window that projects from a sloping roof.

Double-hung. A window with two sashes, one or both operable, that move vertically past each other along the jamb.

Downspout. A vertical pipe used to conduct water from a gutter to the ground.

Eave. The part of a roof that projects beyond the wall.

Facade. The front or principal exterior face of a building.

Fascia. A plain, wide horizontal band, supported by columns or posts.

Form. The overall shape of a building, including its length, width, and height.

Gable. A triangular wall segment at the end of a double-pitched or gabled roof.

Gabled roof. A roof with two equal sides that slope in opposite directions from the ridge.

Grapevine. A type of mortar joint commonly used with wood-mould bricks, characterized by its variable width and irregular, incised groove, often produced with a stick.

Gutter. A shallow channel of metal or wood set immediately below and along the eaves of a building to catch and carry off by means of downspouts rainwater from the roof.

Ground Gutter. A system of pavers, gravel-filled trenches, concrete or other arrangement designed to catch and convey away from the building foundation the stormwater that falls from the roof. Ground gutters provide an alternative to fascia-mounted gutters.

Hip. The sloping, triangularly-shaped end of a roof.

Hipped roof. A roof that is sloped on all sides, producing no gables.

Massing. The arrangement of a building's constituent geometric forms.

Molding. Decorative trim.

Mullion. Vertical member separating (and often supporting) windows, doors, or panels.

Muntins. Framing members that hold panes of glass within a window.

Outbuilding. A building subsidiary to, but separate from, a main house or building.

Original Lot. The lots created by the original 1691 survey of Yorktown.

Picket. A narrow board or square stake, usually of wood, set in a series to form a fence.

Pivotal resource (Yorktown). Architecture that dates from 1865 or earlier.

Post. A vertical support, typically of wood, no greater than 8" square.

Proportion. The width-to-height relationship of an architectural feature, such as windows and doors, or a comparison of the combined area of two or more architectural characteristics, such as openings and solid wall surface.

Ridge. The uppermost junction of two sloping roof surfaces.

Sash. The framework of a window that holds the panes of glass and slides vertically or pivots.

Scale. The apparent size of a building as it relates to the size of a person or another structure. **Setback.** The distance between a structure and a property line, street, sidewalk, or other reference point.

Shingles. Siding or roofing units typically made of wood, tile, concrete or slate, used as a covering and applied in an overlapping pattern.

Soffit. The exposed, finished undersurface of the eaves of a building.

Stucco. A plaster-like exterior finish composed of portland cement, lime and sand, mixed with water.

Streetscape. The overall appearance of buildings, signs, lights, plantings, and other elements along a street.

Symmetry. The equal and balanced distribution of elements on both sides of a centerline..

Valley. The gutter formed by the intersection of two inclined roof planes.

Water table. A horizontal exterior ledge on a wall to prevent water from running down the face of the lower portion.

Yorktown Color Palette. The exterior paint colors represented on the “Preservation Exterior Palette” published by Sherwin Williams Company and on the “Williamsburg Collection” palette published by Martin Senour Paints. Reference to the Yorktown Color Palette should not be construed to require the use of paints from these two companies only. Color matches obtained from other paint suppliers will be acceptable.